

Appl No. 10/722,996
Atty Docket No. 7768MD
Response Dated December 22, 2004
Reply to Office Action of September 22, 2004

REMARKS

Claims 3-18 and 30-33 are now in the case.

Applicants note that original claims 1-2 and 19-29 have been cancelled. Claim 30 has been amended to require an effective amount of odor blocker and class I and/or class II aldehydes. Support for the amendment to claim 30 is found, at least, in original claim 1.

The Rejection under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph

Claims 3-18 and 30-33 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph as not being enabled by the specification. First, the phrase "wherein said cyclodextrin is protected from compounds in the composition that would form complexes with said cyclodextrin" in claim 30 was objected to as not being enabled. In response, Applicants have deleted this phrase. Secondly, the Office Action states that the hydrophobes and hydrophiles of claims 8-10 should be limited to those "which the specification provides clear support." Applicants respectfully contend that claims 8-10 are enabled by the specification. The terms "hydrophilic" and "hydrophobic" and their meanings are well known to those skilled in the art. Applicants submit that those skilled in the art of polymer chemistry can easily determine if portions of a block copolymer are hydrophilic or hydrophobic. Therefore, claims 8-10 are enabled as currently written.

The Rejection under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph

Claims 3-18 and 30-33 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph as being indefinite. First, the phrase "and containing only low levels of acidic materials" in claim 30 was objected to as being indefinite. In response, Applicants have deleted this phrase. Second, the phrase "being essentially free of any material that would soil or stain fabric under usage conditions" in claim 30 was objected to as being indefinite. In response, Applicants have deleted this phrase. Third, the phrase "wherein said cyclodextrin is protected from compounds in the composition that would form complexes with said cyclodextrin" in claim 30 was objected to as being indefinite. In response, Applicants have deleted this phrase. Finally, the Office Action asks "what are the hydrophobic and hydrophilic monomers?" Applicants respectfully contend that claims 8-10 are clear to one skilled in the art. The terms "hydrophilic" and "hydrophobic" and their meanings are well known to those skilled in the art.

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Applicants submit that those skilled in the art of polymer chemistry can easily determine if portions of a block copolymer are hydrophilic or hydrophobic. Therefore, claims 8-10 are definite as currently written.

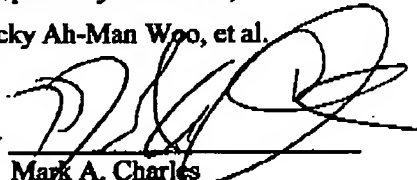
The Double Patenting Rejection

Claims 3-18, 30 and 31 have been rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting over claims 1-22 and 25-27 of U.S. Patent 5,942,217. In response, Applicants submit herewith a terminal disclaimer over U.S. Patent 5,942,217. Applicants submit that this obviates the rejection and contend that it should be withdrawn.

The Rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Trinh et al.

Claims 3-5, 11, 13, 15-18 and 30-33 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Trinh et al. (U.S. Patent 5,714,137). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection. The reference does not establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness since it does not teach or suggest all of Applicants' claim limitations. Specifically, Trinh et al do not teach or suggest using an odor blocker and a class I and/or class II aldehyde in their composition, as required by Applicants' amended claim 30. Therefore, Applicants contend that the claimed invention is unobvious and that the rejection should be withdrawn.

Respectfully submitted,
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